ROOSEVELT'S OHIO SPEECH.

THE GOVERNOR OPENS THE STATE CAMPAIGN IN ARRON.

He Arouses Tremendous Enthusiasm-Denounces the Democrats for Lack of Sincerity and for Their Unpatriotic Stand-Free Silver Still an Issue-The Tariff and the Trusts-He Demands That the President's Builippines Policy Be

Endorsed for the Sake of National Honor. ARRON, Ohio, Sept. 23. - The Ohio Republicans always make a point of opening their State campaign in a most impressive manner. This year was no exception to the cus-The orator of the day was Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York and he was assisted in starting the Republican ball rolling by Judge George K. Nash, the party's candidata for Governor.

It is the general opinion that not since the day that Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York, in 1880, opened the Republican campaign in Ohio, has there been such enthusiasm as was shown here to-day. Thousands of persons flocked to the city to hear Boosevelt and Nash. The Governor aroused tremendous enthusi-asm. especially when he discussed the Philippines question. His denunciation of the "prattlers" in diplomacy was especially well received. He made the point that in fighting Aguinaldo this country is simply putting down an insurrection such as was led in the United States by Geronimo or Sitting Bull, and there was no need for any war action by Congress. He scored the Democrats for their lack of sincerity and of patrictism, and his references to the copperhead sentiments of Vallandingham in the Civil War times was a shot that went home.

The parade, in which the Governor particlpated, was witnessed by probably 100,000 people. The Governor was cheered enthusiastically and greeted with remarks that bore a tinge of familiarity. At Grace Park, where the Governor spoke, he was received in a similar manner. Very early in the morning Akron began to fill up with delegations from marching clubs and men from all over the State, and by noon was well filled with the active Republican workers from all over Ohio. Many special trains were run and all the regular trains were erowded to their full capacity.

The train from Cieveland, bringing Gov. Boosevelt, was scheduled for 11:40, but did not arrive until 12:50 at the Union depot, The Market Street bridge and terrace back of the depot lined with people waiting to see "Teddy." Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna were in the rear car and were greeted with cheers as they

At least 30,000 people were on Main street when the Governor appeared in view of the erowd. Cheer after cheer was taken up and recehoed through the street as Gov. Roosevelt nowand then stood up in the carriage and tipped his hat to the great gathering. At the entrance to his hotel the cheering was again renewed. It reached the streets and was taken up by the thousands. It was a splendid demonstration.

Gov. Roosevelt rested for a few minutes in the parlor of Hotel Buchtel, when, with Judge Nash, Col. Dick and a large number of the Reception Committee, he was escorted to the banquet of the Elks' Club, where the party was served with dinner. The delay to Gov. Roosevelt's train was due to the informal reception in Cleveland and heavy freight traffic

After dinner and reception at the Elks' Club the parade formed and passed through the principal streets to Grace Park. In the parade were nearly one hundred organizations, some of whom were in uniform.

The march was through crowded streets, all the residence and office buildings on which were decorated with flage and bunting, and pictures of Roosevelt and Judge Nash, the candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Grace Park, the place chosen for the speech-making, is a small park of great beauty, the principle feature of which is its big tree. Near the centre a small stand had been erected and from it Governor Goosevelt and Judge Nash spoke to about 6,000 people. The New York Governor was the first speaker introduced and was applauded with enthusiasm as he began his address.

Gov. Boosevelt said:

I come to speak to you to-day because we recognize throughout the nation that the contest this year in Ohlo is not, and cannot be, anything but a national contest. It is idle to say it is local-yes, and worse than idleit is dishonest to make such an assertion where the Democratic platform lays its especial stress upon national questions. I intend to discuss the issues raised and the issue avoided in this platform and by the chosen Democratic orators and representatives. Hefore doing so, however, I want, with all the emphasis at my command, to point out to you one thing. value of a political party and the worth to the nation of a public man must depend very largely upon their sincerity; and, indeed, the gauged by the sincerity it exacts from its pub-He men and its parties. If a party raises an issue which it knows is a false issue, merely for the hope of carrying an election, then that party shows in the most striking way that it is the enemy of the country and unfit to be entrusted with its government. The squaring of one's deeds with one's words is the quality above all others which we should exact from public men and from the spokeamen of great parties, whether these spokesmen appear upon the stump or speak through the platforms of their parties. If the spokesmen of a party do not and cannot believe what they say, whether in the way of denunciation or promise, and especially if they promise what they know they cannot perform, and what is palpably intended not to result in performance, but in vote-getting at the moment, then they insult the conscience and the intelligence of every freeman fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

This is just what the Democratic party in Onio has done at this time, and just what its leaders, national and local, from the top down are doing when they speak on expansion, on trusts and on free silver. For an honest difference of opinion and helief we can all entertain the heartlest respect. But when issues are raised in a purely demagogic spirit, not with a view to bettering bad conditions, but with the purpose of securing office for certain politicians, at no matter what ultimate cost to the people we have a right to denounce in the strongest terms the men raising them. It is
the sincere belief of all right-minded men who
have the welfare of the nation close at heart
that the position taken by the Ohio Demograer,
speaking in reality for the National Demograer,
speaking in reality for the National Demograer
in this earnising its one destructive of national
prosperity at home and of national honor
abroad Moreover, it is impossible to avoid
the convection that their leaders know
that this is true, but are willing to
plunge the country into any disaster, provided only they can persuade a sufficient number of dispes to put them where they can gratify their greed for office—their thirst for power.
I should not use such language in an ordinary
political contest. I use it now as I should
have used it had I been alive during the years
of the Civil War. The men whom we are now
fighting champions a cause which in its essentials is the same as that championed by the
doughface and the copperhend thirty-seven
years ago. They vote the war a failure now as strongest terms the men raising them. It is

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies



they woted it a failure then. They mouth with hypocritical anxiety about a free presenow as they did then. They attack the nation's credit and ithanical honests now as they did then; and exactly as in those days, when they attack at an evil, they attack at it insincersiy, so they strike insincersiy at now real abuse of the present time, offering no remedy, and standing ready to hamper those who would really offer one, and when they propose a remedy, it is a measure which would aggravate ten times whatever of evil actually exists.

There is not an issue they raise on which we are not more than anxious to meet them more than hall way, and on at least one of the issues you will see that they will try as far as may be to shuffle out of anything more than a perfunctory repetition of their former position. They wish to discuss the question of trusts, an economic question, and of expansion, which is really the question of upholding abroad the honor of the flag and the interests of the maion, and of making us rise level to our duties as a world power. They hope to avoid much discussion of their advocacy of a dishonest dollar; trusting that thereby they shall be enabled to say to the believers in free silver that they are honestly in favor of it, and yet to fool the men who stand for sound linance, by explaining to them that that question is really relegated to the rear and is not a live issue, an issue of vital and foremost importance to the welfare of this nation and of every man in it, and especially of every wageworker. In it; and it must remain one of the chief of live issues until it is not merely subordinated, but definitely abandoned or repudiated by the Democratic party. They cannot be both for and against free silver, and as long as they are for it, it makes no difference whether they shout or whisper their allegiance. Our opponents denounce trusts. But they propose not one remedy that would not make the situation ten times worse than at its worst it now is. I have read through carefully the speaches of Mr. Br

rational policy of relief.

In the Damocratic platform in Ohio just two measures of relief are proposed. The first, that you should change the tariff because it favors trusts; and the second, that you should coin silver in the ratio of 10 to 1 without regard to the action of any other nation. They pretend that the tariff favors trusts. They know well that the greatest trusts in this country, the Standard Oil and the Sugar Trust are unterly unaffected by the tariff. They know well that the trust with which there is the most wide-spread and deepest dissatisfaction, the Beef Trust, is utterly uninfected by the tariff; and in my own State one of the largest trusts, the fee Trust, is utterly uninfected by the tariff; and in my own State one of the largest trusts, the fee Trust, which is said to have as its most prominent member and promoter that ardent antitrust champion and advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Crokerl, is also wholly unaffected by the tariff. They know all this, for they cannot but know it if they possess the intelligence to draw up a platform; and yet they invested against the tariff, knowing that what they say it laise, because, as they have no remedy, they trust that by proposing a false remedy they can mislead the people for their own benefit. Six years ago you were under the kind of tariff to which they longet the misseries of six years ago? Do they forget the bread riots, the poverty, the squalld want, even of those able and anxious stowork? I appeal to the evidence of your own senses. Are you or are you not better off than you were six years are of the farmer, the trudessquald want, even of those able and anklous to work? I appeal to the evidence of your own senses. Are you er are you not better off than you were six years ago? The farmer, the tradesman, the man with the dinner sail, the wageworker, are these men as a whole better or worse off than they were six years ago? In a great community there is said there always will be individual suffering, not only among the shiftless and the ne'er-do-weels, but at certain times and in certain places among the honest and industrious with whom fate has gone hard. We cannot by any laws bring happiness and prosperity to every one, but we can do what the Republican party has actually done that is by wise legislation and wise administration secure the chance for the great bulk of our people to live out their lives and do their work with the odds as much as possible in their favor, the conditions as favorable as they can be made. You cannot by law make a man prosper-

live-out their lives and do their work with the odds as much as possible in their favor, the conditions as favorable as they can be made. You cannot by law make a man prosperous. You can only do what we have done, give him the chance to become prosperous by his own exertions. But you can live you done, give him the chance to become prosperous by his own exertions. But you can very readily by law lake away this chance from him, and as sure as there is a sun in Heaven, if you do what our oppoinents ask you tool, if you upset our present tariff policy and plunge us back into the economic chaos in which we were floundering six years ago, and if you upset our system of finance and destroy our national and business credit, then you will cast this country into a condition of aspalling misery, a misery which will be felt by all, but which will be felt most severely by the wage-workers, to whom our loss especially appeal. The second great remedy they propose for trusts is the free colnage of a silver at him to 1—the rollage of the receipt that, as if the trusts deprive certain men of part of their earnings, or throw a certain body of men out of employment, this shall be remedied by decreeing that the men who still have employment is shall be paid 48 cents on the dollar for the work they do. If they carry through their proposition, if they succeed in securing the free colnage of silver, the effect would indeed be disastrous upon the whole community: for there is, in spite of what demagogues may say, a real and everpresent brotherhood of interest throughout this whole nation, from the cost they would raise sometime, but upon the wage-workers would fail with most crushing weight, not upon the men against whom the demagogues rail, but upon the wage-workers with whose interest they profess themselves to be primarily concerned. The utter unsettlement of values consequent upon a comple

weight, not upon the men against whom the demagogues rail, but upon the wage-workers with whose interest they profess themselves to be primarily concerned. The utter unsettlement of values consequent upon a complete unsetting of our fluancial system would give a great opportunity for gain to every unserupulous is seculator in the country, and probably the people who would suffer the least from it would be the very people who by combination have created the great trusts. They could and they would partly protect themselves. Here and there they would even wring profit for themselves out of the distress caused to the multitude by the folly which had made them yield to the knavery of their demagogic arisisers. But the wage-camers, the wage-workers, they could not protect themselves. They would suffer more than any other men, and there would be no help for them.

When it comes to seriously grappling with those will the recommendation of the disease out of hand, when he knows nothing and professes to know nothing about what it really is, but the man who patiently and faithfully starts to make a diagnosis of the case, and then to cure each bud feature as the diagnosis caseals its existence. Let meillustrate what I am about to say by giving you a brief history of what has resently occurred in my own State. For a number of years the Democratic party in New York State has posed as the especial enemy of corporate wealth, and in its platforms has denounced monopolists, trusts, wealth, rich corporations and the like, and hid strongly for the vote of the workingman. The Republican party, I am glad to say, has not gone on the principle of promising impossibilities with the appending of the rich and poor, should be treated alike: the corporation. We merely said, and we meant what we said, that so far as we were concerned, rich and poor, should be treated alike: the corporation and if it did ill, brought to summary justice. Buring the time that the Democrate was not one thing they could do which would in any way meet the capedin

the expectations they had aroused.

XEW YORK'S FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

We came in, soot promising the millennium: not saying we could remove all the inequalities which have existed on this earth since our skin-claid ancestors came out of their caves; but bent upon doing what in us hav to lighten to some extent the burden of injustice, to make conditions a little fairer, a little more equal. In consequence, we now have put upon the statute books for the first time in New York's history laws which make the heritage of the rich man pay a reasonable toil to the State before passing to his heir; laws which make corporations pay to the State for the privileges they have obtained and finally a law which ensures that the franchises from the public shall pay the full and just amount which the privilege we have given them entities us to receive from them. The inheritance tax, the corporation tax, the franchise tax, are one and all our hand-work—the hand-work of our party—of our party as it is now, as lappeal to you for it now; and they represent the first great attempt that has been made in New York State to meet thy new conditions caused by the ungrowing of great corporations—the exploitation of municipal franchises. In each instance, and especially in passing the franchise tax, in which I had the honor, as Governor, to play a certain part, we had to face the opposition of the great and wealthy corporations, of those very corporations which our opponents delight to describe "the imoney power. We disregarded this opposition, because we thought them wrong, just as fearlessly as we would have championed them if we had thought them great. We did no injustice; we simply remedied injustice.

Our opponents throughout the nation, and NEW YORK'S FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

AGUINALDO AND ALTGELD. Our opponents throughout the nation, and in particular here in Ohio, when they come to the queetion of expansion, advocate the dishonor of American arms and the trailing of the American flag in the dust. They piece themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of those they are not the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of thosesty within the nation. The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of ex-Congressman Lentr, who divided his time between fervant hopes for the success of

Aguinaldo, and, therefore, for the ruin of the American army in the Philipphes, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and of Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-ticvernor Algeld. Truir Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints when they canonize Aguinaldo as a hero and Algeld as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate. Those who would encourage anarchy at home must naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bomb thrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the seas with those who are fighting our soldlers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step from encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldlers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the parloning power, by raving speeches on the platform or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

OUR HONOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Make no mistake: In the Philippines we are at ooen war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there, save through victory. Every argument that our opponents make now is exactly such as if they were logical they would make on behalf of the Sinux in South Dakota, of the Apaches in New Mexico, and such as they actually did make at the outbreak of the Civil War, if we have no moral right to interfere in an Indian reservation. If we have no right in Luzon and should leave it to the Philippines, then we have no right in Alaska and should leave it to the Indians and the Esquimaux. Not one argument can be made for the proposed line of conduct in the one case that does not apply with exactly as much force to the other. People tell you that the Filippinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the Copperheads of 1821 said of the Confederates. Here in Ohio Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a fallure, and that the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged. The feeble Vallandighams of to-day take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can bestuate in this struggle and ever afterward cail himself a true American and true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that dares to assail both. Undying shame shall be his portion if he does not stand with us at this crisis. There is no man iving now who has anything but a feeling of respect for the gallant Confederates who showed their bodies to the risk of paying for their words. The same b design.
OUR HONOR IN THE PHILIPPINES. islanders who are ignorantly in

arms against us

EXPANSION IN THE PAST EXPANSION IN THE PAST

There is much prattle and much shrieking against expansion. Are the prattlers so ignorant as not to know that the existence of the United States is due to the greatest application of the expansion policy which the world has ever seen? If our foreighters who came over the seas to settle in the vast wooded will erness along the Atlantic scaboard nearly three centuries are had been as timel as those degen-Favor, in Algiers and at the Cape; while Siberia before our very even is being changed from the seat of wandering tribes of ferecous nemads into a great civilized country. When great hatons fear to expand shrink from expansion, it is because their greatness is coming to an end. Are we, at it in the prime of our liney youth, still at the beginning of our glorious manhood, to sit down among the outworn resples to take our place with the weak and the craven? A thousand times rather face any difficulty, rather meet and overcome any singer, than turn the generous and vigorous blood of our national life, into the narrow channels of ignorminy and fear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses. channels of ignominy and lear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American republic. They can qualify refine, differentiate and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of low-tity to the flar, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the race. The and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the nation—the greatness of the race. The other day in New York a Democratic club started to call itself the Dewey Club, and they had to abandon the many, because the mem-bers quarrelied so among themselves—half of their rejudiation. Dewey because he was an expansion st. Think of it. They dared not call themselves after the greatest here, mili-tury or naval, whom we have produced since the call war, because they were not lova to the policy for which that here stood to the policy which he has done so much to put into

the collection of the project for which that here stood to the policy for which that here stood to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect.

My fellow citizens, this contest of yours in Ohio is no mere State contest. It is a national contest. Our outpressed are fighting on national grounds. They take their stand in favor of contest outpress, of financial dishonesty and of national dishoner. We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them inverty polat. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought property to us. We stand for an intelligent effort to wipe out any wrong that may arise without substituting a tenfold greater evi. Finally we stand for uphodding the traditional American people in the face of any foreign foe, and of giving free outlet to the vigorous and abounding strength of the nation. We follow the policy which under Washnatton secured us the navigation of the Mississipple and the peopling of the wilderness up to its shores; which under Jefferson secured the expansion of the Luited States through the Dicussiana purcone to the far shores of Oregon; which under his successors secured our expansion into Alaska. Four years ago the very people who now cry out over the Philippines were crying out over Hawsii and demanding fand for the moment succeeding in the demand that our flag should be hadled down where it had once been hoisted. Now Hawaii and our task in the face of the national five flee from the Philippines, we shall have written a shameful page in the history of our country, a page which our sons and grandsons will read with bowed heads. I verily believe that the shame and anger such action would

Change the Vibration.

> IT MAKES FOR HEALTH.

Use Grape=Nuts.

Zummmmmmmz SOME HINTS ON FOOD.

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes and coffee for breakfast and adopted a breakfast of fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts with cream and a cup of Postum Cereal food coffee.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery don't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food of low nutritive value and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue. The most valuable feature of both Grape-Nuts and Postum is the natural phosphate of potash obtained from the grains and this product is the element which transforms albumen in the body into the soft gray substance which fills brain and nerve centers. A few days' use of Grape-Nuts and Postum will give one a degree of nervous strength well worth the

rouse in our own bosoms would force us in a faw brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered, only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We cannot shrink from doing the task aliotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands, and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely no American worthy the name will make such an admission. In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but we appeal to all good citizens, to all natriotic Americans, to stand with us, as we uphold financial integrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity at home, as we uphold the honor ial prosperity at home, as we uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation abroad.

abroad.

BIGHT TO PUT DOWN INSURRECTION.

Our opponents well know that the course upon which we have entered will not necessitate the laring of a military furden upon us half as heavy in proportion to our size and strength as the burden of the forces occupied in the Indian wars during the middle decades of this century. It is no more 'imperlation to put down the Philippine insurrection in the nineties than it was imperlation to put down the Philippine insurrection in the nineties than it was imperlation to put down a Sioux outbreak in the sixties. Relatively there will be no more danger in the one case than there was in the other of the ordinary citizes feeling the pressure from or indeed realizing the existence of an armed force. Our opponents have the audacity to say that this war in the Philippines was not authorized by Congress. They know that the treaty of peace with Soain gave us the Philippines. That treaty was ratified by the Senate, and both the Senate and the House by overwhelming majorities, with hardly a score of dissenting votes even among the Democratic provided the money to be paid in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The Philippines then became part of the country, and when an insurrection broke out in Luzon, it had to be out down exactly as an Apache outbreak would be put down. The President acted as he was bound by his oath of office to act. To have followed the advice of the men who wished him to bow down to insurgent savagery would have been subject to impeachment had he failed in his oath of office to act. To have followed the advice of the men who wished him to bow down to insurgent savagery would have been subject to impeachment had he failed in his oath of office to act. To have followed the advice of the men who wished him to how down to insurgent savagery would have been subject to impeachment had he failed in his oath of office to act. It have followed the money of saints and heroes, I earnestly recommend them to put beside the bust of Aguinaldo the hust of Sitting Buil. One is RIGHT TO PUT DOWN INSURRECTION country we took from them twenty-five years

country we took from them twenty-nve years ago.
No: This motion must be true to its mighty destiny. This generation must not flinch from its aliotted task, and must show itself worthy of the mighty men who in the great Civil War eaved the Union, so that now the sons of the men who wore the blue and of those who wors the gray stand shoulder to shoulder under the glorious banner which from henceforth wherever it floats marks a stride in advance toward the reign of peace, progress. vance toward the reign of peace, progress, justice and orderly liberty throughout the world.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB'S PLAINT. Cap't Secure Permit to Build a Stand or

Tickets for the City Stands. "The committee on the distribution of tickets for stands along the route of the land parade has become a controversy with Charles de Kay. the Secretary and Managing Director of the National Arts Club. Mr. de Kay applied to the Park Department several weeks ago for permission to erect a stand for the society in Madison Square near the Farragut statue. His application was denied on the ground that the stand would obstruct the view of the Mr. de Kny then wrote to Secretary Warren W. Foster, who is a member of the

committee on the distribution of tickets. "As Secretary and Managing Director of the de Kay. "containing over a thousand artists large cities of the Union. I have the honor to urgently request that provision be made to the senting of 500 persons belonging to the club on one of the official stands. Almost without exception every scale for and mural painter, who is now hard at work to honor the city with the finest triumphal area that America has ever seen, and its approaches, is a member of this club. I am informed that no provision has been made for these men, and I wish to protest on their behalf against such treatment.

Secretary Foster sent the following letter in reply yesterday: The committee on the distribution of seats in acknowledging the receipt of your communication begs to say that it keenly regrets the failure of the National Arts Club to secure from the authorities the permit necessary for the erection of its own stand and at the same time to add that it will be impossible to grant the 500 tickets you ask for. The first duty will be to provide so far as it can with its limited means for the Sculpture Society and the National Seciety of Mural Painters, whose members came forward so promptly and generously in the construction of the arch. I am under the impression that very many of these same gentlemen are members of the National Arts Ciub." Secretary Poster said yesterday that the members of the Sculpture Society had already received assurance of 38st stand seats and the Mural Painters fifty seats, the full numbers asked for by these societies, and that they were the only organizations that had done any work on the arch and its approach.

THE CANTACUZENE-GRANT WEDDING.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Gives a Farewell Din-

ner to the Young Couple-Those Present. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.-The guests for the marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant to Prince Cantacuzene are beginning to arrive. The morning trains brought Gen. Merritt and Adjutant General Corbin and later in the day H. H. Honore, grandfather the bride, and Addison C. Honore and Lockwood Honors arrived. To-morrow, Harry H. Honore and wife are expected. This evening Beaulieu was the scene of a merry gathering when Mrs. Potter Paimer gave a farewell dinner to the bride and bridegroom elect and the ushers. Mrs. Palmer invited several ladies, many of them the intimate friends of Miss Grant. The dinner was given in the banquet hall and the table decorations were American Beauty roses. Those at the dinner were Miss Grant, Prince

Cantacuzene, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer,

Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., H. H. Honore, Addison C. Honore, Lockwood Honore, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Adjutant General Corbin, Bishop Henry Potter, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, the Misses Sartorie, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, Miss Clapp, Mr. H. Rogers Winthrop, Miss Gray, Mr. Lathrop Randolph. Miss Daisy Post. John Prentiss, Miss Elsie French, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Burke-Rocheand, Mr. Sarteris. This morning the Prince and Miss Grant called at the City Hall and secured the wedding icense. They were accompanied by Mrs. Grant, who was the witness to the signatures of both the young people. The ages given on the license were Prince Cantacuzene 24 years and Miss Grant 23 years. The Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanue! Church, this city, will assist Bishop Potter in the Episcopal service on Monday. The Russian orthodox service will be held at Beaulieu at 8:30 o' clock to-morrow evening, during which the St. Cecilia quartette will sing. Previous to the ceremony the priest, the Rev Mr. Hotoritaky will bless the room in which the ceremony ill take place and will then erect the altar which he will bring with him. Decorators have been busy all of to-day and will work all

SOROSIS UNDERTAKERS AND LAMBS. Invited to Confer on Trusts with the National Commerce Party.

house and church.

day to-morrow on the floral decorations of the

The National Commerce Party, which has been organized to save the United States from the industrial, political and commercial dangers which threaten it, has issued invitations to all the social and business associations and clube in New York city is send delegates to a convention for the discussion of the trust problem, the currency question and antional exchange system, in all, 175 organizations have been invited to take part in the conference, which will be held early in October. Among them are Sorosia, the Liquor Dealers' Association, the League of American Wheelmen, the New York Theatrical Exchange, the Commissioner of Jurors, the Lambs, the Kings County Undertakers' Association and the American Tacht Club. been organized to save the United States from

Trousseau Chests of Old

Flemish and Venetian carved oak from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. Some of them are exquisitely inlaid with ivory panels representing hunting scenes. Prices range from \$40 up. Modern Furniture also-in stock and to

order. Designs and estimates upon request.

Schmitt Brothers, Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. | Two

KINGS REPUBLICANS MEET.

PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAIL IN THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Ticket Selected at the Conference at Lieut. tior. Woodruff's House Goes Through Kinley and Gov. Boosevelt Endorsed The Kings County Republican Convention was held in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, and all five candidates recommended by the conference of Stalwart and Independent irans at Lieut-Gov. Woodruff's home on I ridey night were nominated. The follow

nre the nominations made:

plestret Attorney, Hiram R. Steele,

sherif, Jacob Ney,

r County Clerk, William R. Mayette,

r County Treasurer, James R. Hove,

r County Treasurer, Isaac H. Cary,

After Walter B. Atterbury had been made permanent chairman of the convention. Frank Harvey Field submitted the report from the conference. Mr. Field said that the Republican party was confronted by a victorious Democracy, and that men should be nominated who could draw votes from the Democratic ranks. This was especially important, he said, as the election this fall would have a great hearing upon the Presidential election next year. He characterzed the present municipal government as being unparalled in its corruption and predicted that the people who had been outraged would show their feelings at the polls in November.

Assistant District-Attorney William J. Griffin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. then presented this declaration of principles as the platform of the convention:

"The Republican party invites the coopera ion of all citizens of Brooklyn, without regard o previous affiliations, in an effort to secure better municipal government and more worthy administration of the great trusts devolving on public officers, in relation to our home and local affairs. The Republican party is the author of the provisions of the State Constitution, separating municipal elections from elections State and national, the largest and most important step ever taken for home rule in local affairs.

By it was enacted the Primary law, which being new, will doubtless be improved by the light of experience, but its pivotal principles, a full and untrammelled enrollment and primaries regulated and protected by law, are a distinct advance: and we believe are already vindicated as giving opportunities and safeguards adequate for the overthrowing of the tyranny of bosses and the corrupt and disgraceful domination of halls

"By those two reforms great progress has been made toward government by the people, and the Republicans of Kings county undertake to present for the suffrages of their fellowzens, candidates whose names and records will be an assurance for better government.

The fruits of Republican ascendancy in National affairs are the wise, able and pariotic Administration of President McKinley, under which business has revived. manufactures and commerce have stimulated and increased, and new illets and calls for labor have been made, inmaking wages and restoring prosperity; great war, phenomenally short and de-cisive, in which our boundaries have been extended and the Republic has entered upon a mission of enlargement and enightenment, which forbit the witndrawal of its fing from the fields that have been won by the valor of its sailors and soldlers. The fruits of Republican ascendancy in State affairs are the wise, vigorous and clean administration of Gov. Rossevelt, under which was enacted a two terms in Congress from the Sixth District. law which will place on corporations using our public stree's, the obligation to contribute in taxation in the same proportion to the value of their franchises, that is paid on property not held by public grant; the provisions of the Constitution in relation to civil service have been made reasonable and practicable and the Republican party stands committed to further effort to abolish the fee system and to the just, economical and efficient administration in all public offices.

In the county, the administration of criminal aw has been vigorous, able, efficient and impartial; and we believe that the continuance such an administration is necessary as security for protection against wrongdoing in public office, as well as in private life. We regard the present government of the greater city by Tammany Hall as a system of plunder and of spoils, a syndicate of bosses, treating as personal assets and material for personal plunder, the affairs, the interests and the property of a great city. That Government has failed to properly repair and improve the streets of our county and has supplemented its failure toprovide accommodations for our children in the public schools by



WEAK WOMEN STRONG SICK WOMEN WELL.



Outfitting of Boys and Girls

Is made an exclusive business by only one store in New York. This store carries the largest stock of Children's Clothing in the

Its Designers design for Children only.

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It originates Children's Styles.

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Its range of sizes in everything from Hats to Shoes is without an equal. The magnitude of its business makes possible the Lowest Prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

wanton and illegal refusal to pay to the teachers in these schools the amounts which the

courts have said are due to them. "The least that Brooklyn should receive for the surrender of her municipal identity is more bridges and better and immediate facilities for traffic across the East River. It is evident that under the present administration, those matters have been and will be neglected. The ncreasing and multiplication of officers under the present administration of Tammany Hall is an open spandal. The crease in salaries seems to been made in order to make a privileged class,

manipulating politics to the enslavement of the people The platform was adopted, and there were hearty cheers for President McKinley and

who should have means and opportunity for

Col. Michael J. Dady moved that the convenion then proceed with the nominations, and former Excise Commissione: George B. Forrester nominated ex-Judge Steele for District Attorney.

The nomination was made by acciamation The nomination of Mr. Howe for Register, folowed in the same manner. Edward D. Candee, of the Tweifth Assembly district, then nominated Judge Neu for Sheriff.

Senator Henry Marshall nominated James K. Nibio of the Seventeeth Assembly district. Former Justice William Watson seconded the nomination of Judge Neu and Mr. Buttling that of Mr. Niblo

When the balloting had reached the Twelfth District with Judge Neu far in the front, Mr. Niblo mounted the platform, and moved in the interest of the Republican party and harmony that Judge Neu's nomination be made unanimous. Chairman Atterbury ruled that the ballot would have to be completed. Each delegate voted for his candidate the number of ballots cast in his district for Roosevelt last year. The total vote was 83,144. The ballot resulted as follows: Neu. 79,728; Niblo, 3,416. When the result was announced Judge Neu was escorted to the platform, and he thanked the convention for the nomination.

The Rev. A. Stewart Walsh then nominated Mr. Mayette for County Clerk. John Kissel of

the Fifth Assembly district was also nominated but withdrew before the vote was announced. The vote was, Mayette, 76,212; Kissel, 6,932, Former Assemblyman Wagstaff of the First Assembly district nominated Mr. Cary for County Treasurer and the nomination was made by acclamation.

The ticket is regarded on all sides as being an exceptionally strong one, and some of the Democratic managers admitted that they would have a hard job to match it. Judge Neu, who heads the ticket, while only a recent convert to Republicanism became very prominent in the organization last year by his untiring work for Gov. Boosevelt. In 1895 he was the only candidate on the Democratic city ticket that was elected, and he then became known as Brooklyn's most popular Democrat. In the following year he broke away from the

Democracy and became active in the Republican organization. In 1897 he ran for Sheriff on the Citizens' Union ticket. In the present campaign he will be endorsed by several influential German organizations.

Mr. Howe, the candidate for Register, served

which has a normal Democratic majority. He

has long been active in Republican politics He supported Low in the 1867 campaign. He is in the lumber business.

the South before he came North, about fifteen years ago, and settled in Brooklyn. He was President of the Young Republican Club for two years and also supported Low in 1897. He was appointed District Attorney by Gov. Roosevelt to serve out Justice Marean's unex-

Mr. Cary, who has been named for County Treasurer, has large real estate interest son the Heights. He served as Alderman-at-Largo during Mayon Schleren's administration

POST OFFICES TO BE CLOSED,

Half Holiday on Friday and a Whole One on Saturday Ordered from Washington.

Gov. Roosevelt having proclaimed Sept. 29 and 30 legal holidays, the Post Office Department has instructed Postmaster Van Cott to close the New York Post Office and branch staions at noon on Friday and at 10 A. M. Saturday. The superintendents of divisions, depariments and branch stations have been instructed to allow as many of the employees under their direction to be absent on Friday and Saturday as the requirements of the service permit. In order, however, that visitors shall not be inconvenienced by delay in receiving their mail. Assistant Postmaster Morgan has inserted a paragraph in the general order, calling attention to the departments' instructions providing for the delivery of mail to horel messengers on proper identification by the clerks of branch stations.

On both helidays registry and money order husiness will be transacted at the General Post Office and branch stations up to the hour of closing. On Friday the usual first and second carriers' deliveries and another delivery at 11.30 A.M. will be made in the wholesale business district and one at 8.30 A.M. allows the Harlem river. The usual first delivery and a second delivery at 4. M. will be made in the wholesale business district and one at 8.30 A.M. allows the Harlem river. The usual first delivery and a second delivery at 4. M. will be made in other parts of the city. Outgoing domestic mails will be despatched as on other week days. partments and branch stations have been in-

10 PROTECT ITS EMPLOYEES.

Louisville Concern Gets an Injunction

Against Union Labor Strikers. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.-The Peerless Manu'acturing Company, one of the largest iron moulding concerns in this section of the country, to-day asked for an order in the United States Circuit Court to enjoin the union men from intimidating employees of the commen from intimidating employees of the com-pany. This action is the result of a recent strike on the part of the moulders of the concern. The company would not accede to the demand of the union men and a "walk-out" resulted. Non-union men were put is the places of the old employees, and the com-pany now charges that the old moulders are picketing themselves around their plant, ac-costing the present ones, intimidating them and otherwise wind-avoring to prevent them from working for the Peerless company. Judge Evans granted the restraining order. Rioting has been narrowly averted between the union and non-union men.

hey are popular. ™SALT ~ SALTS EFFERVESCENT SALT.

STEPHEN FAN WYCK 10 WED. Marriage License Taken Out After Office

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.-After office hours in the Court of Common Pleas here to-day a licerse was issued for the marriage of Stephen Van Wyck of New York to Miss Saltie F. Taylor of Norfolk. Va. He is 42 years old and she is 40 and divorced. Dr. Cora Belle Brewfor the license. She had made an appointment earlier in the day to get the license after office hours so that the newspapers office hours so that the newspapers should not get it. She appeared a little before the appointed time, was ushered with a woman companion into the private office of Chief Clerk Livingstone, and there the license was filled out. She asked Mr. Livingstone not to let the newspapers have it, and intimated that Mr. Van Wyck was related to the Mayor of New York.

Stephen Van Wyck is 42 years old and is a lawyer with offices in the Times building. He lives at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck. He is not related to Mayor Van Wyck.

Drowned After Losing His Job.

The body of a man found drowned in the East River on Friday last, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Joseph Steahi of 131 Sullivan street, foreman in the embroidery manufactory of Blook & Bauer, at Wooster and Broome streets.

Broome streets.

On Sundar he attended an outing of the Maiko Club. of which he was president. He was discharged on Mondar because he was drunk when he appeared for work.

Bichard Montgomery Griffen, the veteran journalist and editor of Albany, died vesterday. He was born in this city Oct. 15, 1814, almost eighty-five years ago. He went to Albany in 1827 and bersan his newspaper work in 1834. He aided in editing the Albany Knickerbocker, atarted by Hugh Hastings in 1843, and wrote editorials for that paper for twenty-five years. He was the first editor of the Albany Times, which is now a part of the Timess-Union, and niso the first editor of the Albany Standard, the was connected with the Albany Indic Tribune and later with the Sunday Indichman. In 1835 he became editor of the Albany Erraing Post and was the owner of that paper until it passed out of existence.

passed out of existence.

Herman Kobbe, a lawyer of this city, died on Thursday in Pasadena. Cal., where he had gone for his health. He was born in this city fifty-one years ago, was educated in Germany and was graduated later from the Columbia Law School. He became a member of the law firm of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler and the secretary of the Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. Kobbe married a daughter of the late James Stanford, He leaves two brothers, Philip S. Kobbe, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electrical Company, and George C. Kobbé of the law firm of Roosevelt & Kobbé in this city. A third brother, Col. William A. Kobbé, is in the Philippines.

Philippines,
Henry K. Green died at Lakeville. Conn.,
on Friday in his 68th year. For more
than forty years he was connected with the
house of Tiffany & Co., and in his capacity as
salesman he became well known to many of
the oid families of New York. He also had a
wide circle of personal friends among men
well known in literature and public affairs.
He had been an invalid for nearly four years,
and about two years ago the firm placed him
on their retired list. His father was the late
Rev. Henry Kirks Green, who in the early fifties was for some rears the well-known rector
of the Laight street. New York, Baptist Church,
Mr. Green leaves a widow and a son, George
Green.

William Elbert Bissell, Principal of the Burnett street Public School in Newark, died auddenly on Friday of paralysis of the heart. He was apparently well a few minutes before he was stricken. Mr. Bissell was born in Standard Mr. B which has a normal Democratic majority. He lives in the Eastern District and has large business interests there.

Mr. Mayette, the candidate for County Clerk, has long been active in Republican politics. He supported Low in the 1867 campaign. He sin the lumber business.

District Attorney Steele served as a judge in the South before he came North, about fifteen the South before he came North, about fifteen.

He was apparently well a few minutes before he was stricken. Mr. Bissell was born in Stanbope, N. J., in 1856, and was graduated from the Normal School in Trenton.

Mr. Haines D. Cunningham, for many years dean of the legislative correspondents at the State Capitol, died yesterday at his home in the South before he came North, about fifteen.

New York Press.

Edward Payson Ward died at his home in Newark on Friday of Bright's disease. He was a son of Dr. John F. Ward and was born in Bloomfield in 1838. He studied medicine and became a physician, but abandoned the profession for the furniture business. He retired before he was 30 years old with a competence. Mortimer B. O'Shea, who had been keeper of the Hall of Records, in Brooklyn, for eight years, died on Friday in the Kings County Hospital in his forty-ninth year.

The Weather. Fair weather prevailed quite generally over the suntry pesterday, save for some cloudyness and scattered showers around the southern border of the Great Lakes and in the central Mississippi Valley

There was a storm approaching Southern Florida from the Gulf. The barometer was falling rapidir, the winds were blowing from the northeast and rain was beginning to fall as far north as Tampa. This storm will probably become severe to day along the east Gulf. A second disturbance was forming over Montana moving eastward with slight energy. An area of high pressure over the lake regions raused frost in Wisconsin, Michigan, northwestern

New York and Vermont. It was cooler on an average of ten degrees in northern New York and the New England States and

warmer in the central States.
In this city the day was fair; average humidity 55 per con: win i east to northeast, average velocity stateen miles an hour, barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.22; 8 P. M., 80.26.

The temperature as recorded by the official ther-mometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table.

WARRINGTON POBECAST FOR STEPAT For New England, fair to-day and Monday; warmer Monday frosh easterly winds.

For eastern New Fork, fair to-day and Monday;

fresheast winds. For New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania, fair today and Monday, warmer Sunday, fresh east to south winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair to-day and Monday; freeh south winds. For Ohio and western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; warmer in north portion: Monday fair; fresh east to sonth winds.

For western New York, fair and warmer to-day and Monday, fresh east winds.

Bad Breath Banished By LISTRIANA LEAVES NO ODOR.

WHISKET, TOBACCO AND CATARRE on the breath instantly purified. LISTRIANA is a vegetable powder in capsules, easily opened, on ventent to carry, enough in each capsule for three trials. Price, per box of 20 capsules 50c., or 55 apsules \$1.00. Send stamp for sample Jos. Ehrlich, Arch st., Dept. M., Cincinnati, O.

DEWEY PARADE Souvenir and Programme An interesting and valuable memento of Dewey

Day will be sent free to any one who will address P. J., boz 125 Sun uptown office, 1265 Broadwage